Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listing, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-11. (Cancelled).

12. (New) A method for the treatment of diabetes mellitus and heart failure associated with diabetes mellitus in a mammal, which method comprises administering an effective, non-toxic and pharmaceutically acceptable amount of 5-[4-[2-(N-methyl-N-(2-pyridyl)amino)ethoxy]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione, in a pharmaceutically acceptable form, and an agent used in the treatment of heart failure associated with diabetes mellitus, wherein said agent is selected from the group consisting of a beta-blocker, an ACE inhibitor, a diuretic and an endothelin antagonist.

13. (New) A method for the treatment of Type II diabetes and heart failure associated with Type II diabetes in a mammal, which method comprises administering an effective, non-toxic and pharmaceutically acceptable amount 5-[4-[2-(N-methyl-N-(2-pyridyl)amino)ethoxy]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione, in a pharmaceutically acceptable form, and an agent used in the treatment of heart failure associated with Type II diabetes, wherein said agent is selected from the group consisting of a beta-blocker, an ACE inhibitor, a diuretic and an endothelin antagonist.

14. (New) A method according to claim 12 or claim 13, wherein the beta-blocker is selected from the group consisting of acebutolol, alprenolol, amosulatol, arotinolol, atenolol, befunolol, betaxolol, bevantolol, bisoprolol, bopindolol, bucindolol, bufetolol, bufuralol, bunitrolol, bupranolol, carazolol, carteolol, carvedilol, celiprolol, chloranolol, dilevalol, epanolol, esmolol, flestolol, indenolol, labetalol, levobunolol, levomoprolol, medroxalol, mepindolol, metipranolol, metoprolol, nadolol, nebivolol, nipradilol, oxprenolol, penbutolol, pindolol, practolol, propranolol, sotalol, talinolol, tertatolol, tilisolol and timolol.

15. (New) A method according to claim 12 or claim 13, wherein the ACE inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of alacepril, benazepril, captopril, ceronapril,

cilazepril, delapril, enalapril, enalaprilat, fosinopril, imidapril, libenzapril, lisinopril, moexipril, moveltipril, pentopril, perindopril, quinapril, ramipril, spirapril, temocapril, teprotide, trandolapril and zofenopril.

16. (New) A method according to claim 12 or claim 13, wherein the diuretic is selected from the group consisting of acetazolamide, brinzolamide, dichlorphenamide, dorzolamide, methazolamide, azosemide, bumetanide, ethacrynic acid, etozolin, frusemide, piretanide, torasemide, isosorbide, mannitol, amiloride, canrenoate potassium, canrenone, spironolactone, triamterene, althiazide, bemetizide, bendrofluazide, benzthiazide, buthiazide, chlorothiazide, chlorthalidone, clopamide, cyclopenthiazide, cyclothiazide, epithiazide, hydrochlorothiazide, hydroflumethiazide, indapamide, mebutizide, mefruside, methylclothiazide, meticrane, metolazone, polythiazide, quinethazone, teclothiazide, trichlormethiazide, tripamide and xipamide.

17. (New) A method according to claim 12 or claim 13, wherein said heart failure is congestive heart failure.

18. (New) A method according to claim 12, which comprises co-administration of said 5-[4-[2-(N-methyl-N-(2-pyridyl)amino)ethoxy]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione, in a pharmaceutically acceptable form, and the agent used in the treatment of heart failure associated with diabetes mellitus.

19. (New) A method according to claim 12, which comprises sequential administration of said 5-[4-[2-(N-methyl-N-(2-pyridyl)amino)ethoxy]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione, in a pharmaceutically acceptable form, and the agent used in the treatment of heart failure associated with diabetes mellitus.

20. (New) A method according to claim 13, which comprises co-administration of said 5-[4-[2-(N-methyl-N-(2-pyridyl)amino)ethoxy]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione, in a pharmaceutically acceptable form, and the agent used in the treatment of heart failure associated with Type II diabetes.

21. (New) A method according to claim 13, which comprises sequential administration of said 5-[4-[2-(N-methyl-N-(2-pyridyl)amino)ethoxy]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione, in a pharmaceutically acceptable form, and the agent used in the treatment of heart failure associated with Type II diabetes.

22. (New) A method according to claim 17 or claim 19, wherein said co-administration comprises administering a formulation which comprises both 5-[4-[2-(N-methyl-N-(2-pyridyl)amino)ethoxy]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione, in a pharmaceutically acceptable form, and said agent

23. (New) A method according to claim 12 or claim 13, which comprises administering a unit dosage form comprising 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 mg of 5-[4-[2-(N-methyl-N-(2-pyridyl)amino)ethoxy]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione, in a pharmaceutically acceptable form, from 1 to 2 times per day.

24. (New) A method according to claim 23, wherein said pharmaceutically acceptable form is a pharmaceutically acceptable salt form.

25. (New) A method according to claim 24, wherein said pharmaceutically acceptable salt is a maleate salt.

26. (New) A method according to claim 23, wherein said pharmaceutically acceptable form is a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate form.

27. (New) A method according to claim 23, wherein said pharmaceutically acceptable form is a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt form.

28. (New) A method according to claim 26, wherein said pharmaceutically acceptable solvate is a hydrate.

29. (New) A method according to claim 27, wherein said pharmaceutically acceptable solvate is a hydrate.

30. (New) A method for the treatment of diabetes mellitus and heart failure associated with diabetes mellitus in a mammal, which method comprises administering an effective, non-toxic and pharmaceutically acceptable amount of pioglitazone and an agent used in the treatment of heart failure associated with diabetes mellitus, wherein said agent is selected from the group consisting of a beta-blocker, an ACE inhibitor, a diuretic and an endothelin antagonist, wherein:

the beta-blocker is selected from the group consisting of acebutolol, alprenolol, amosulatol, arotinolol, atenolol, befunolol, betaxolol, bevantolol, bisoprolol, bopindolol, bucindolol, bufetolol, bufuralol, bunitrolol, bupranolol, carazolol, carteolol, carvedilol, celiprolol, chloranolol, dilevalol, epanolol, esmolol, flestolol, indenolol, labetalol, levobunolol, levomoprolol, medroxalol, mepindolol, metipranolol, metoprolol, nadolol, nebivolol, nipradilol, oxprenolol, penbutolol, pindolol, practolol, propranolol, sotalol, talinolol, tertatolol, tilisolol and timolol;

the ACE inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of alacepril, benazepril, captopril, ceronapril, cilazepril, delapril, enalapril, enalaprilat, fosinopril, imidapril, libenzapril, lisinopril, moexipril, moveltipril, pentopril, perindopril, quinapril, ramipril, spirapril, temocapril, teprotide, trandolapril and zofenopril; and

the diuretic is selected from the group consisting of acetazolamide, brinzolamide, dichlorphenamide, dorzolamide, methazolamide, azosemide, bumetanide, ethacrynic acid, etozolin, frusemide, piretanide, torasemide, isosorbide, mannitol, amiloride, canrenoate potassium, canrenone, spironolactone, triamterene, althiazide, bemetizide, bendrofluazide, benzthiazide, buthiazide, chlorothiazide, chlorthalidone, clopamide, cyclopenthiazide, cyclothiazide, epithiazide, hydrochlorothiazide, hydroflumethiazide, indapamide, mebutizide, mefruside, methylclothiazide, meticrane, metolazone, polythiazide, quinethazone, teclothiazide, trichlormethiazide, tripamide and xipamide.

31. (New) A method for the treatment of Type II diabetes and heart failure associated with Type II diabetes in a mammal, which method comprises administering an effective, non-toxic and pharmaceutically acceptable amount of pioglitazone and an agent used in the treatment of heart failure associated with Type II diabetes, wherein said agent is selected from the group consisting of a beta-blocker, an ACE inhibitor, a diuretic and an endothelin antagonist, wherein:

the beta-blocker is selected from the group consisting of acebutolol, alprenolol, amosulatol, arotinolol, atenolol, befunolol, betaxolol, bevantolol, bisoprolol, bopindolol, bucindolol, bufetolol, bufuralol, bunitrolol, bupranolol, carazolol, carteolol, carvedilol, celiprolol, chloranolol, dilevalol, epanolol, esmolol, flestolol, indenolol, labetalol, levobunolol, levomoprolol, medroxalol, mepindolol, metipranolol, metoprolol, nadolol, nebivolol, nipradilol, oxprenolol, penbutolol, pindolol, practolol, propranolol, sotalol, talinolol, tertatolol, tilisolol and timolol;

the ACE inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of alacepril, benazepril, captopril, ceronapril, cilazepril, delapril, enalapril, enalaprilat, fosinopril, imidapril, libenzapril, lisinopril, moexipril, moveltipril, pentopril, perindopril, quinapril, ramipril, spirapril, temocapril, teprotide, trandolapril and zofenopril; and

the diuretic is selected from the group consisting of acetazolamide, brinzolamide, dichlorphenamide, dorzolamide, methazolamide, azosemide, bumetanide, ethacrynic acid, etozolin, frusemide, piretanide, torasemide, isosorbide, mannitol, amiloride, canrenoate potassium, canrenone, spironolactone, triamterene, althiazide, bemetizide, bendrofluazide, benzthiazide, buthiazide, chlorothiazide, chlorthalidone, clopamide, cyclopenthiazide, cyclothiazide, epithiazide, hydrochlorothiazide, hydroflumethiazide, indapamide, mebutizide, mefruside, methylclothiazide, meticrane, metolazone, polythiazide, quinethazone, teclothiazide, trichlormethiazide, tripamide and xipamide.